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1953 FALL PLANTING IN RUMANIA

[Summary: The following report, compiled from September 1953 issues of Bucharest daily newspapers, is in two parts. Part I gives general information on the 1953 fall planting campaign in Rumania, covering seed preparation, planting periods, plans, and achievements. Part II covers the fall planting campaign by regieme.]

The report discusses some instances of government and party assistance to individual peasants.

A map showing Rumanian planting zones is appended.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

I. GENERAL

Seed Preparation

T. Mureseanu, director of the Seed Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture, issued a statement informing Rumanian agricultural workers of the importance of good seeds. He said that agriculture must be put on a scientific basis to insure increased production and more food products for the working people. Science and practical experience, he stated, confirm that the quantitative production obtained per hectare is dependent upon the quality of the seeds planted. Results have shown that large selected seeds of good quality increase harvests by 20-25 percent, and the percentage is even higher when agricultural principles are strictly observed.

Mureseam stated that lack of guidance and insufficient popularization of agricultural principles resulted in poor preparation of seeds in past campaigns. In many regions kernels were used as they came from the threshers, without sifting.

i

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50X1-HUM

The seeds were planted together with foreign bodies, which grew into weeds and choked the plants. Wheat grown from selected healthy seeds yields whiter, tastier, and richer bread, and greater quantities of bread.

Collectives, TOZ, and even individual peasants who observed agricultural principles had excellent results, Muresanu further stated. The Antaresa Collective, Constanta Regiune, harvested 3,000 kilograms of wheat per hectare; the Crislian Collective, Stalin Regiune, harvested 2,400 kilograms of wheat per hectare; and the Santandrei Collective, Oradea Regiune, harvested 3,200 kilograms of wheat per hectare. The state is placing wheat, barley, and rye seeds which are best suited for a given area at the disposal of peasants through reception centers. The decision of the Council of Ministers of 13 September 1953 recommends that individual peasants exchange their average seeds for quality seeds at the reception centers. In the fall of 1953, Muresanu stated, the exchange of seeds will be made at par without the former 10-percent loss to the peasants. In conclusion, he said that it is the duty of every peasant to avail himself of the facilities offered by the government and to see to it that he uses only selected seeds for richer harvests. (1)

Planting Periods

The Ministry of Agriculture has established the best periods for autumn planting in the two natural zones (see table below and appended map). The executive committees of the people's councils, with the help of engineers and agricultural technicians, must establish planting dates for every raion and commune. The dates must be worked out in consultation with individual peasants, collectivists, TOZ members, and with all raion and commune specialists, on the basis of past experience and considering all conditions of the area.

Agricultural agents must set up a 5-day sowing plan for every raion and every commune, and the executive committee of commune people's councils must supervise the fulfillment of the plan. The observance of planting periods is a main requisite for increased production per hectare.

Best Periods for Planting in Fall 1953, by Zone

Zone	Wheat*	Rye*	Barley	Vetch
I	20 Sep-5 Oct, 5 Oct-15 Oct	20 Sep-5 Oct, 5 Oct-15 Oct	20 Sep-20 Oct	Before 30 Sep
II	Before 20 Sep, before 15 Oct	Before 20 Sep, before 15 Oct	Before 20 Oct	Before 20 Oct

*Fall wheat and rye have two seeding periods in both zones, the first following early harvests, and the second following late harvests (corn, potatoes, etc.). (2)

Planting Instructions

A main concern of the government and the party is to increase production of bread grain, corn, potatoes, vegetables, fodder, meat, and milk, and to increase per-hectare yields of all agricultural products. A decision of the government and the party has established a number of requirements for the fall and spring plantings. The instructions call for planting 7 million hectares of grain, 460,000 hectares of potatoes and vegetables (including at least 70,000 hectares irrigated land), 200,000 hectares of kernel vegetables, one million hectares of industrial plants, and 900,000 hectares of fodder in 1953-1954.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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The fall plan must be drawn up by agricultural production zones, the right plants being allotted to the proper zones. The government decision gives special instructions to regiune, raion, and commune people's councils, to managers of state farms, and to chairmen of collectives and TOZ for establishing the production plans. The decision further emphasizes the need for close cooperation between all party and government agencies, MTS operators, collectives, TOZ, and individual peasants. Agricultural engineers and technicians will be held responsible for the repair of machines and tools, and collectivists and peasants alike must do their share in planting, cultivating, and harvesting on time. (3)

Achievements

The value of following proper procedures is illustrated by state farms, which completed more than 20,000 hectares of deep plowing by 5 September 1953, or 1,100 hectares more than during the same period in 1952. The Deparati State Farm, Bucharest Regiune, completed 90 percent of the plan by 5 September; the Giulesti State Farm, Oradea Regiune, completed 90 percent; the Frasin State Farm, Iaasi Regiune, 80 percent; and the Socrache Bur State Farm, Amzeasa Commune, Constanta Regiune, 70 percent. Simultaneously with fall plowing, state farms planted fall colza. The following completed planting of fall colza by 5 September 1953: the Costache Bur State Farm, Amzeasa Commune, the state farms of Lanuri and Moioneni communes, Constanta Regiune; the Jimbolia State Farm, Timisara Regiune; the Giulesti State Farm, Giulesti Regiune; and the Salonta State Farm, Oradea Regiune. (4)

Mechanization

In the fall of 1953 MTS will give collectives, TOZ, and individual peasants much greater aid than ever before in completing the fall plowing and planting campaign. The work potential of MTS has increased considerably as a result of additions of new machines and tractors to the already existing equipment. In the fall of 1953, MTS will cover an area about three times larger than in 1952. MTS will have 1,613 more mechanically driven seeders in 1953 than in 1952, thereby increasing the fall seeding area by 50 percent. The area of plowing at a depth of 20-25 centimeters will be increased by 400,000 hectares.

MTS tractor operators and technicians started the fall plowing much earlier in 1953 than in 1952. MTS of Constanta Regiune completed more than 21,000 hectares of plowing by 1 September. Tractor operators of the Constanta MTS, Timisoara Regiune, who applied the Baneyev hourly graph method, plowed 1,000 hectares in a few days. Tractor operator Valerian Mitric of the Ortisoara MTS, Timisoara Regiune, plowed 200 hectares in only a few days, instead of the planned 120 hectares. Many MTS in various regiune prepared to use two seeders attached to one tractor, or a coupling of one seeder and one cultivator. Some MTS, such as the Giulesti MTS, Constanta Regiune, experimented with a fourth blade on the Iile Pintilie plow. This made better use of the KD 5 tractors and permitted 25 percent more plowing. (5)

Rumania received 100,000 agricultural machines and implements from the Soviet Union in the summer of 1953. Especially important is the RTZ 7 tractor which, due to its special adaptability, can be used for cultivating vegetables and corn and for plowing narrow strips of land in orchards. Another important machine is the RTZ 30 plow. Grain seeders and GPO 24 vegetable seeders were also received from the Soviet Union, as were SS 6A seeders capable of seeding 15 hectares per day and SH-6 machines which plant 2 hectares of cabbage, tomatoes, and other vegetables in 4 hours. (6)

Corn Harvests

Dumitru Rosca, professor at the Iasi Agricultural Institute, wrote that corn is one of the most important plants in Rumania. Its production can be increased 40-50 percent over the present figure. Green corn cobs have a high nutritive

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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value, both fresh and stored in brine. More than 40 products can be extracted from corn, including ethyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, glucose, starch, fats, cellulose, etc.

While large areas of land were planted to corn in the past, the yield per hectare was much smaller. In recent years there has been an increased tendency to eat more wheat bread instead of corn mush, and the area planted in corn has decreased. However, production is considerably greater than in the past, due to better methods.

Many individual peasants in northern Moldavia had yields of 1,000-1,200 kilograms of corn per hectare, while state farms and collectives had yields of 1,200-1,600 kilograms per hectare. Corn production at collectives in 1951 was 34 percent higher than at individual farms. Nevertheless, corn production is still below schedule in Rumania and is far less than the soil can yield. If the production of corn could be raised by only 200 kilograms per hectare in the area cultivated at present, a surplus of 60,000 carloads of corn would result, representing thousands of carloads of oil, starch, glucose, alcohol, etc. Used for hog fattening, this quantity would result in more than 15,000 additional carloads of meat and lard.

Increased production could be attained through the application of advanced agricultural methods, and by shallow and deep fall plowing on time. Experience has shown that the use of manure and fertilizer has raised productivity 20-30 percent. Weeding and cultivation must be done three or four times, according to local requirements. Agronomists and technicians must instruct and guide the peasants. If agricultural principles are strictly observed, the 1954 crops may easily yield an average of 1,800 kilograms of corn per hectare.(7)

II. FALL PLANTING BY REGIUNE

Autumn plowing and planting on schedule are of the greatest importance for a rich harvest in the coming spring. Stalin Regiune completed 69.6 percent of its plowing and 8.5 percent of its planting by 29 September. Constanta Regiune completed 50.11 percent of its plowing and 9.5 percent of its planting, and the Hungarian Autonomous Regiune 43.8 percent of its plowing and 15.1 percent of its planting.

However, Arad, Galati, Ploesti, and Timisoara regiunes remained behind schedule, completing only 19-28 percent of the plowing and no planting. Such failures in some regiunes are due to poor agitation and lack of guidance by regiune, raion, and commune people's councils. MTS have not been adequately supervised or urged to complete repairs of machines and implements early enough to start plowing and planting immediately after the summer harvest. The best time for plowing and planting is running out. The executive committees of regiune, raion, and commune people's councils must realize this and make every effort to convince peasants to speed up their work. They must mobilize all available manpower and supervise fall preparations closely.(8)

Arad Regiune

The Santana MTS, Cris Raion, checked and repaired all tractor plows and harrows and 90 percent of its seeders by 15 September. The ten tractor brigades of the MTS completed 11.4 percent of their commitments by the same date. The workers of the MTS pledged to complete autumn plowing and planting on time at the 13 collectives and five TOZ with which they are under contract.(9)

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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More than 100 individual personnel of the 1st Infantry Division, Fort Benning, Georgia, received plans for tail planning and planning and for the 100th Airborne Division. The third machine-repair center of the division required most of the machine-repair plans. For the machine-repair center, the first machine-repair center prepared the diagrams of machine-repair plans. The tail planning and planning as well as the

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Baia-Mare Regiune

The executive committee of the Satu-Mare Raion People's Council, assisted by the raion party committee, took measures to organize the fall campaign. The 139 repair centers repaired 1,750 plows and other agricultural implements by 10 September 1953. The raion set up 124 seed-cleaning centers. Independent peasants of the raion spread 34,825 tons of manure on 2,728 hectares, plowed 6,369 hectares, and planted 280 hectares of colza. Large areas of wheat, barley, rye, and vetch were also planted. At the same time, the peasants harvested the full crops. (13)

Other raions of Baia-Mare Regiune were also active in fall preparations. The 516 machine repair centers of the regiune repaired 6,607 plows, 200 reapers, and other implements. The regiune also set up 500 seed-cleaning and seed-treating centers. The entire regiune completed 14,740 hectares of plowing and spread manure on 8,563 hectares. (14)

Barlad Regiune

While the majority of state farms followed agricultural principles and technical instructions and began the fall campaign immediately after completion of the summer harvest, there are still some units which have disregarded the decision of the government and the party and delayed preparations for the fall campaign.

The management of the Vulturi State Farm, Barlad Regiune, delayed the drawing up of plans and did not advise the sections of the state farm of the volume and quality of work expected of them. The heads of the sections did not know what to plant until 18 September 1953. The management of the state farm neglected to prepare the seeds. Tractors and machines were checked and repaired hastily, which resulted in breakdowns in the fields. The two tractors working in the Botarlau Section completed 1.3 hectares a day instead of the minimum norm of 3.5 hectares. Only 60 hectares out of the 210 hectares scheduled for fall plowing were completed by 18 September.

The management of the state farm lacks administrative ability and neglects the common property. Carts have not been repaired, although they are needed for bringing in the crops. As a result of poor labor organization, for which brigade leader Andrei Dragan is to blame, a large portion of the flax remained unharvested in the fields, and the flax-growing plan was completed only 70 percent. The enterprise committee of the state farm is also responsible for this. The control agents of the Ministry of State Farms should take severe measures against the management of the farm. (10)

Bucharest Regiune

Workers and technicians at the Partizanul State Farm, Ciulnita Commune, prepared efficiently for the fall campaign. They checked and repaired 17 tractors, 13 plows, 8 seeders, 10 cultivators, and many other implements by 22 September. The workers also plowed 360 hectares and cleaned 60,000 kilograms of seeds. (15)

The four seed-cleaning centers in Dragoesti Commune completed 70 percent of seed cleaning and 25 percent of seed treating. The repair centers of the commune repaired all the machines and tools. Plowing was completed 45 percent and many tons of manure were spread over the plowed fields. (16)

The executive committee of the Racari Raion People's Council did not inform the peasants of the importance of fall plowing and planting. Although threshing was completed in the raion, preparations for the fall agricultural campaign remained behind. The executive committees of the commune people's councils did

- 6 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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50X1-HUM

not organize repair centers. Even in communes where repair centers existed, such as Brezoaia and Cosoba, work was slow and inadequate. In Cosoba Commune only four of the 20 plows were repaired by 3 September, and in Brezoaia only 20 of the 40 plows and 33 of the 52 harrows were repaired. Of the 67 seed-cleaning centers scheduled to operate in the raion, only ten started operation by 1 September. Peasants are not being advised of the importance of improving the soil with manure, and only 297 hectares of the entire raion were fertilized. Deep fall plowing was also neglected. The executive committees of commune people's councils and agricultural agents did not explain to the peasants how deep they should plow. Deep plowing had not even started by 3 September, and the work already done was of poor quality.

The executive committee of the Racari Raion People's Council should call in all commune agents and members of the commune people's councils and instruct them how to publicize agricultural principles among the peasants, and also how to supervise the work in the fields.(17)

The executive committee of the Rosiori-de-Vede People's Council disregarded agricultural principles in the fall campaign. While some preparations were made in the raion, there were many shortcomings. Plowing was not finished 3 weeks ahead of planting, as required, because the raion did not make full use of MTS. At the Odobeasca MTS only 23 tractors were in operation, and very few of these completed the daily norm of 2.75 hectares. Some tractor operators plowed only 2 hectares per day, and tractors often broke down because of poor repairs. Some plowing was done poorly by the Odobeasca MTS. The plowing done in the fields of the Filimon Sarbu TOZ, Dracsani Commune, had to be done again because the furrows were not even 10 centimeters deep.

Rosiori-de-Vede Raion does not observe the principles of fertilizing land. In many cases the proportion of stable manure is too large in the mixture with other types of manure. It is spread on the fields long before plowing and consequently loses its value. Belitiori Commune did not mobilize the peasants to transport the manure into the fields. The same negligence prevailed in Parlita and Maldaeni communes. Technicians of the raion agricultural section are also to blame for this situation. They rarely visit these communes and their inspection is superficial.

The raion people's council has not shown interest in the preparation of seeds. Many communes have not drawn up lists of peasants to clean and treat their seeds at the cleaning centers. It is not uncommon for sifters and cleaning machines to remain idle for days, as was the case in Albesti Commune, where no cleaning center operated from 7 to 15 September.

The inefficiency in the raion is due in part also to the poor functioning of cultural and educational clubs. Belitiori, Parlita, Maldaeni, and Scricostea communes are examples of negligence in this respect. The members of executive committees of the raion people's council hardly ever visit the communes, and when they do, it is always in a hurry, without looking into the situation or giving advice.

The executive committee of the Rosiori-de-Vede Raion People's Council must analyze the activity of its members and take immediate measures for improvement. Engineers and technicians of the agricultural section must apply themselves seriously to their task of enforcing agricultural rules. They must go into the fields and give practical advice. Political agitation must also be intensified in Rosiori-de-Vede Raion.(18)

- 7 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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50X1-HUM

Cluj Regiune

Villages and communes in Turda Raion prepared diligently for the fall campaign. Individual peasants of Mihai-Viteazu, Luna, Poiana, Plaesti, and Filea communes completed the cleaning of wheat, barley, and rye seeds. Turda Raion completed 3,000 hectares of plowing by 15 September. The fall plowing plan was completed 60 percent for the entire raion. Some communes have also started planting.(1)

Constanta Regiune

Individual peasants of Constanta Regiune were encouraged by the recent program of economic improvements issued by the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party and the government with regard to tax exemptions and reductions. The 563 seed-cleaning centers of the regiune cleaned 5,400 tons of seeds by 12 September 1953. Individual peasants of Fetesti, Medgidia, and Negru-Voda raions deep-plowed 50,000 hectares by 12 September and cleaned 4,223 tons of seeds in a few days. Repair shops of individual peasants all over the regiune completed 92.60 percent of the machine and implement repairs by 13 September.(19)

The executive committee of the Fetesti Raion People's Council assisted and guided individual peasants in the fall campaign. Deputies and agricultural agents visited the peasants and discussed their problems with them. The executive committee drew up individual plowing and planting plans. By 20 August 1953, every peasant knew his assignment for the fall campaign. The allotment of parcels of land for special rotation planting was also carefully observed. The commune executive committees, under the direct supervision of the raion people's council, provided choice seeds to be exchanged for average seeds at the collection centers.

The raion organized 111 seed-cleaning and seed-treating centers. As a result of good organization, 60 percent of all the seeds needed for the fall campaign were cleaned and prepared by 22 September. Tandarei and Socaricia communes cleaned more than 35 and 25 tons of seeds, respectively.

The 11 technicians assigned by the raion to the communes did a conscientious job. Executive committees closely supervised the corn, sunflower, cotton, and sugar beet harvest. The raion had 180 seeders, but these were not sufficient. Steps were taken to repair old seeders and the raion cooperative machine-repair centers were requested to help with these repairs. In view of these improvements, the raion was able to complete 10 percent of the planting by 26 September. Tandarei Commune planted 125 hectares, and Saveni Commune 60 hectares of wheat.(20)

The Progresul Collective of Pacaeni Commune, Fetesti Raion, started wheat planting on 17 September. One tractor drawing three seeders planted 20 hectares of wheat in a few days.(21)

A TOZ in Cumpala Commune, Negru-Voda Raion, assisted by the Valul-lui-Traian MTS, completed plowing of 290 hectares by 25 September. The TOZ also planted 35 hectares of colza and 18 hectares of autumn wheat.(22)

Craiova Regiune

Early in September, D. Stanica, chairman of the executive committee of the Craiova Regiune People's Council, stated that the executive committee of the Craiova Regiune People's Council was making every effort to follow the instructions of the party and the government to increase agricultural production. He further stated that experience has proven that a careful application of agricultural principles resulted in greatly increased production per hectare. For example, the 23 August Collective, Rucinis Commune, Caracal Raion, and the

- 8 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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50X1-HUM

10 Februarie 1933 Collective, Catanele-Vechi Village, Bailesti Raion, harvested 2,400 and 2,900 kilograms of wheat per hectare, respectively, in 1953. The Afumati State Farm, Bailesti Raion, obtained 5,100 kilograms of barley per hectare, and the 1 Mai Collective, Maglavit Commune, Calafat Raion, obtained 4,100 kilograms of barley per hectare.

These results justify an intensive fall planting campaign, Stanica continued. In its meeting of 30 August, the regiune executive committee discussed the problem of strict observance of agricultural rules and assigned responsibilities to the various sections of the committee and to individuals. The agricultural section was instructed to draw up plans for team work for the entire campaign. The art and cultural section was directed to intensify the activity of cultural clubs and to use all means of communication, such as radio, newspapers, posters, and libraries, to popularize modern agricultural methods of plowing and planting. The members of the regiune executive committee were assigned to raions which they had supervised during the summer campaign, because they were better acquainted with conditions in these raions. Regiune deputies were urged to hold frequent meetings and encourage socialist competition in raions and communes. Agricultural and MTS technicians were informed of their new duties. Regiune instructors were sent into the fields to guide and teach individual peasants who are still using obsolete methods. Fall planting areas were allocated by raions and communes, and individual plans were then distributed for the various crops.

Stanica further stated that the executive committee devoted special attention to the checking and repair of machines and agricultural implements and the preparation of seeds. Craiova Regiune has 1,717 repair shops and 1,313 seed-cleaning and 1,176 seed-treating centers. The executive committee also granted valuable assistance to individual small and medium peasants by permitting them to have their machines and tools repaired in regiune machine shops, by exchanging seeds, and by distributing insecticides and other chemicals needed for seed treating and soil preparation. The executive committee urged MTS managements to conclude contracts with collectives early in the season so as to complete work on time. State farms, collectives, TOZ, and individual peasants completed deep plowing of 60,000 hectares in Craiova Regiune by 10 September 1953, and in many cases planting was already started. The executive committee of the Craiova Regiune People's Council is keeping a close check on records and reports. (23)

Harvests were exceptionally rich in Bailesti Raion in 1953. Collectives and TOZ had an average yield of 2,350 kilograms of wheat, 2,750 kilograms of barley, 1,600 kilograms of oats, and 1,400 kilograms of peas per hectare. Individual peasants harvested 1,610 kilograms of wheat and 1,400 kilograms of barley per hectare. Individual peasants who followed instructions and were willing to use advanced methods harvested 2,300-2,700 kilograms of wheat per hectare. Larger areas were planted in 1953 than ever before. Collectives and TOZ used machines to plow and seed, and individual peasants used machines for 40 percent of their work. While considerable progress has been made in agriculture and also in cotton growing, results in the raion were far from satisfactory. Large areas of land not in use could be reclaimed for agriculture. In 1952, the peasants of Rast, Catane, and Negoii communes voluntarily constructed a dam on the banks of the Danube, which helped reclaim about 700 hectares of land. Of this area, 50 percent was planted in corn, cotton, rice, and fodder plants.

It is also possible to increase vegetable growing. Actually, vegetable gardens in Bailesti Raion have increased from 230 hectares in 1952 to 720 hectares in 1953. The cultivation of rice could likewise be extended. The soil of Bailesti Raion is very good for agriculture, but it has to be tilled according to advanced methods. Unfortunately, many villages are still using obsolete methods, while party and raion agents attend only to administrative matters. The regiune and raion people's councils sometimes assign to technicians work which has nothing to do with their duties. In July, 250 circulars were received by the Bailesti Raion People's Council asking for certain data that had also been requested by the Ministry of Agriculture and by regiune delegates.

- 9 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Technicians of the Baillesti Raion People's Council promised to make every effort to apply agricultural methods and to utilize every possibility in the raion to increase production. However, measures should be taken to reduce office work and to release more people from the raion people's council to contact and instruct the peasants.(24)

Workers and technicians of the Breasta State Farm diligently prepared for the fall campaign. They checked and repaired their machines and tools and completed deep plowing. They attached three seeders to each of the three KD 25 tractors and started planting on 20 September. The workers completed 53 hectares of planting in the first day.(25)

Workers at the Deveselu State Farm made intensive fall preparations. The management collective prepared early the plowing and seeding schedule and assigned the work to teams and individual workers. Machines and tractors were repaired and seeds cleaned. The state farm workers planted 15 of the planned 100 hectares of colza.(26)

Individual peasants of villages and communes in Caracal Raion met at the raion people's council headquarters to discuss better means of working the land for improved harvests. Chief agronomists and agricultural engineers of the entire regiune attended the meeting. Individual peasants of Bucinis, Redea, and Rotunda communes, who had harvests of 2,200-2,300 kilograms per hectare, discussed the methods which they applied. They explained that they had followed carefully all instructions received from technicians and agricultural experts and had strictly observed sowing and cultivation periods. They also gave special attention to the cleaning and treating of seeds. They plowed 18-20 centimeters deep. Leading individual peasants of other raions held similar meetings.(27)

State farms, collectives, and individual peasants in Plenita Raion diligently prepared for the fall campaign. The workers of the state farm plowed 400 hectares in a few days. In 2 days collectivists plowed 250 hectares and individual peasants plowed 5,000 hectares. Many communes started planting wheat by 25 September.(28)

Individual peasants of Segarcea Raion worked diligently for the fall campaign. The peasants were assigned the areas which they were to plant in the fall and spring. By 9 September, the peasants of the raion had completed 4,000 hectares of plowing. The raion set up 95 seed-cleaning and seed-treating centers. The entire raion received planting schedules.(29)

Galati Regiune

The government is very anxious to assist not only collectives, TOZ, and state farms, but also individual peasants, in obtaining rich harvests. Individual peasants were urged to make contracts with MTS for plowing and subsequent harvests. Individual peasants were offered seed exchanges at collection centers without any percentage loss. Many executive committees of regiune people's councils carried on agitation among the peasants.

However, there are some areas where political work is not followed up and guidance is not offered daily. Macin Raion is behind schedule due to disorganized labor and complete disinterest in the needs of individual peasants. Only 15 percent of planned areas were prepared for planting by 20 September, although planting should have been well advanced by that date. Only 20 percent of the entire raion was plowed by 20 September. This proved that individual peasants were not properly guided to do their work, and that MTS worked inefficiently, failed to assist collectives, TOZ, and individual peasants to complete the work on time, and underestimated the importance of making contracts. The Greci MTS, for example, concluded only 15 percent of the scheduled contracts. MTS managers and agricultural

- 10 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

technicians did not know until 20 September that they were expected to work in the fields of individual peasants. Many tractors and agricultural machines had not been checked and repaired at the Greci MTS.

The situation with respect to cleaning and treating of seeds in the raion was even worse. Only 25 percent of the seeds needed for fall planting were cleaned and only 3 percent were treated. The absence of cleaning and treating centers accounted for this shortage. Macin town has a cleaning center with a mechanical sifter, capable of preparing large quantities of seeds, but the center worked only 3-4 days in September because the technicians of the raion agricultural center did not explain the use of the equipment to the peasants. In many communes, such as Turcoaia, Greci, and Carcaliu, seed-cleaning centers were not properly equipped and had not started operation by 20 September. In Turcoaia Commune the five machines and the chemicals for treating the seeds were locked in the warehouse of the cooperative, instead of being placed at the disposal of the peasants.

Neither the executive committee of the Macin Raion People's Council nor the agricultural technicians of the raion have paid any attention to this important matter. Gheorghe Balan, head of the agricultural section of the raion, and Boris Cosciug, chief engineer, as well as all the other technicians, showed a shameful indifference to their responsibilities. They neglected individual small and medium farmers, failed to give them guidance and instruction, and drew up inadequate plans which could not be applied. As late as 20 September, the executive committee of the raion people's council had no working and planting plans. There was no direct contact between individual peasants and technicians. Peasants were not told how to use manure or urged to use it.(30)

The Berea Barbu State Farm, Filimon Sarbu Raion, completed 60 percent of the rye planting, and the collective of Viziru Commune, Calmatui Raion, planted 20 hectares of wheat in a few days. Following the good example of the socialist sector, individual peasants of Mihael Bravu, Rosiori, and Zavoaia communes planted 40 hectares of wheat in one day.(31)

Individual peasants of Movila Miresei Commune, Braila Raion, prepared diligently for the fall campaign. By 22 September, the commune had plowed 1,500 hectares and harvested more than 50 percent of the sunflower seeds and close to 9,000 kilograms of cotton.(32)

The executive committee of the Valea-Canepei Commune People's Council, Braila Raion, has taken all measures for a successful autumn planting campaign. A schedule for the use of machines and animal-drawn plows was set up and repairs of all machines were well advanced.

The Cazasu Commune People's Council also devoted full attention to autumn preparations. It set up four repair centers which completed repairs of many plows, seeders, and harrows.

Members of the Grivita Rosie Collective, Chiscani Commune, actively prepared for plowing and planting. Two tractor operators at this collective completed 60 hectares of deep plowing in 3 days.(33)

The Barbosi State Farm, Galati Raion, completed its harvest and started preparations for the fall campaign. Through proper labor organization, the workers and technicians of the state farm completed checking and repairs on most of the machines and implements by 13 September. By the same date, 1,870 hectares were deep-plowed and 54 tons of barley and 78 tons of wheat seeds cleaned, as a result of day- and night-shift work.(34)

The Urleasca State Farm, Braila Raion, has started fall planting. The farm prepared three tractors with three seeders each, to make full use of tractor

- 11 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

capacity. Tractor operators planted 150 hectares of wheat in a few days, including 120 hectares in checkrows. The men engaged in socialist competition. (21)

The Justin Georgescu, the Urleasca, and the I. Clisci state farms prepared intensively for the fall campaign. The I. Clisci State Farm, Calmatui Raion, completed colza planting. Galati and Tulcea raions completed 61.07 percent, and 42.26 percent, respectively, of their colza planting by 15 September. However, in Rulor Raion only 3.5 percent of the colza-planting schedule was completed. Filimon Sarbu Raion has not even started colza planting. (16)

Hungarian Autonomous Regiune

Many villages and communes of the Hungarian Autonomous Regiune started fall planting early in September. Individual peasants of Sarma Commune, Toplita Raion, planted 98 hectares of rye and one hectare of wheat by mid-September. Individual peasants of Subcetate Commune planted 5 hectares of rye. Collectivists of the regiune are applying agricultural methods more and more. For example, the members of a collective in Vatava Commune, Toplita Raion, planted 7 hectares of wheat in checkrows and 8 hectares of choice wheat for seeds by the middle of September. Collectivists of Batos Commune, Reghin Raion, planted 5 hectares of wheat in checkrows, and collectivists of Ideciul-de-Sus planted 14 hectares. Collectivists of Let Village, Sfantu-Gheorghe Raion, plowed 2,000 hectares and seeded 200 hectares in checkrows. (9)

The Targu-Mures Raion People's Council devoted all of its attention to the fall campaign. Individual peasants were advised and guided daily. Good results obtained by individual peasants in the 1953 harvest as a result of strict observance of agricultural rules were an incentive to plow and plant early in the fall. Band Commune, Targu-Mures Raion, led with 78 percent of its deep plowing completed by 22 September. As a result of political agitation in Iedu Commune, peasants cleaned 130 tons of seeds and completed 68 percent of the deep plowing. Three hundred peasants of Sabed Commune exchanged barley and wheat for choice seeds at collection centers. (12)

Peasants of Targu-Mures Raion were determined to complete the fall harvest on time. The raion organized 102 repair centers, which checked and repaired more than 2,600 plows, 265 wheat seeders, 172 sifters, 80 tractors, and 47 tractor plows. Furthermore, 142 seed-cleaning centers were organized. In many communes of Targu-Mures Raion, such as Sanraiu-de-Mures, individual peasants started fall seeding by the end of September. (35)

Individual peasants of Ghindari Commune, Targu-Mures Raion, held a meeting with the executive committee of the commune people's council and the agricultural agent on 20 September 1953 to discuss the instructions of the government and party regarding the fall agricultural campaign. The peasants volunteered to enter socialist competition and the next morning 200 peasants of Sarateni Commune were challenged to engage in competition.

Agitators and deputies of Sangeorgiu-de-Padure Commune People's Council carried on an intensive campaign to enlighten and instruct the peasants. Ghindari Commune plowed more than 120 hectares, Sarateni Commune plowed 350 hectares, and Eremitu Commune planted 200 hectares of rye and wheat in 3 days. Due to the enthusiastic response to competition, the Sangeorgiu-de-Padure Raion completed 127 percent of its plowing. The raion also planted 2.3 percent of the total area scheduled for fall planting. (18)

Hunedoara Regiune

The Apoldul-de-Sus State Farm, Apoldul-de-Sus Commune, made preparations to plant 500 hectares of fall wheat, rye, barley, and vetch. Sections and teams

- 12 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

were organized and the work was assigned. The seeds have been cleaned. By 8 September, the state farm had repaired 15 seeders. Seven of the farm's tractors started fall plowing and by 8 September, had completed 130 hectares.(36)

Members of the Filimon-Sarbu Collective, Sibot Commune, Orastie Raion, started fall preparations immediately after completion of the harvest. The collective was scheduled to plant 60 hectares of wheat, 7 hectares of vetch, and other plants. The collective requested the Orastie Raion People's Council for advice and guidance. Technicians were sent to the fields to instruct the collectivists in advanced methods. Fall plowing and seed cleaning progressed well at this collective.(36)

Iasi Regiune

The collective of Tarzii Commune, Husi Raion, made adequate preparations for the fall campaign. With the aid of the Husi MTS tractors, the collective plowed more than 100 hectares by 26 September.(30) The collective cleaned 17,000 kilograms of seeds, treated 5,000 kilograms of seeds, and started planting with four seeders on 15 September. The collective planted 80 hectares of wheat by 26 September.(21)

The members of the 1 Mai Collective, Romanesti Commune, Iasi Raion, entered socialist competition to complete fall agricultural preparations on time and in the best conditions. The collectivists completed the sunflower harvest and plowed more than 80 percent of the planned area. While the peasants harvested the corn, the Podul-Iloaiei MTS tractors deep-plowed the fields that had already been disked. The collectivists also completed the cleaning of seeds for fall planting.(32)

Bozieni Commune, Roman Raion, started harvesting, plowing and seeding at the same time. The commune led in the raion. The two seed-cleaning centers of the commune worked day and night. By 25 September they had cleaned 18,000 kilograms of wheat and treated 5,000 kilograms with abavite. The peasants spread manure on 93 hectares.

The excellent work performed in Bozieni Commune was the result of good organization by the executive committee of the commune people's council, who distributed planting plans on time, planned the distribution of manpower and implements, and organized repair centers. The primary party organization of the commune was also responsible for the good results because it discussed the decision of the government regarding fall seeding, trained agitators, and sent them to instruct and enlighten the peasants.(28)

The Secueni-Roman State Farm, Roman Raion, prepared intensively for the fall campaign. Plans for the entire campaign were drawn up. Machines and implements were repaired and the seeds were cleaned and treated. The collective of the state farm plowed 50 hectares by 12 September.(37)

Oradea Regiune

State farms have an important role in the fulfillment of the duties outlined by the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers Party and the government. State farms must supply larger quantities of produce and must become model farms to set a good example for collectives, TOZ, and individual peasants. To assure the fulfillment of these duties, political and organizational party work at state farms must be constantly improved.

Oradea Regiune has six state farms. At some of these state farms the primary party organizations, guided by the regiune and the raion party committees, have worked very efficiently.

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

The primary party organization at the Salonta State Farm stressed political agitation. A. Vincze, secretary of the primary party organization, thoroughly instructed his 34 agitators and required them to report weekly on their activities. Agitators at the Salonta State Farm enrolled more than 95 percent of the workers in socialist competition for weeding, harvesting, and threshing grain in the summer and rice and other grains in the autumn. Socialist competition also brought results in other agricultural branches of the farm, and at other state farms in the regiune. The shepherds of the Valea-lui-Mihai, Salonta, and Secueni state farms increased the production of wool considerably. The Salonta State Farm had considerable achievements in the first 8 months of 1953 as a result of good political and organizational agitation. The state farm delivered large quantities of wheat, barley, wool, etc., in the first 8 months of 1953. Average production per hectare was 2,251 kilograms of wheat, 1,304 kilograms of peas, 14,588 kilograms of peppers, 25,074 kilograms of squash, and 25,000 kilograms of cabbage.

However, there are still many shortcomings at state farms in Oradea Regiune. The Oradea Primary Party Organization for State Farms has not mobilized all forces for the full use of the potential of the farms. The state farms have specialists, a great number of machines, and fertile soil, but work is poorly organized. At the Marghita and Salard state farms, socialist competition was very weak, resulting in low production per hectare in 1953. Threshing, which should have been completed by 15 August, was only completed on 8 September; the disking plan was not completed on time; and the checkrow method for planting wheat and barley was not sufficiently applied. Primary party organizations must educate all members of state farms in the spirit of revolutionary vigilance and the socialist concept of work and common property. In some instances the regiune party committee has taken measures to correct shortcomings and has issued instructions for better training of agitators and workers. However, many of these instructions have remained on paper and were not followed up by inspections and reports.(27)

State farms, collectives, and individual peasants in Oradea Regiune, encouraged by the excellent results of the 1953 harvest, started fall preparations with speed and enthusiasm. The executive committee of the raion people's council, assisted by the agricultural section of the raion, set up and distributed cultivation plans to individual peasants and collectives. At the same time 98 machine repair centers started operation and 102 seed-cleaning centers prepared the necessary seeds.

Immediately after harvesting the fall crops, collectivists and individual peasants disked and plowed. Planting of fall colza and rye was started by 24 September. As a result of the cooperation between the administration and peasants, the fall agricultural campaign will be completed on time. Odorheiu Commune, Oradea Raion, was leading in plowing and planting.(12)

Workers and technicians at the Oradea State Farm started the 1953 fall campaign with much better preparations than in 1952. They checked and repaired machines and tools well ahead of time, which enabled them to be among the first to start plowing. They completed 65 percent of the deep plowing by 24 September. Of the plowed area, 260 hectares have already been seeded, including 75 hectares of wheat, 80 hectares of barley, 20 hectares of vetch, and 55 hectares of rye.

The central section of the farm had the best results, with 180 hectares plowed and 125 hectares seeded. The Santau Section completed 85 percent of its fall plowing. Efforts were made to gather the fall crops without delay. All of the bean crop was gathered and the potato harvest was well advanced by the end of September.(10)

- 14 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Many state farms in Oradea Regiune made good preparations for the fall campaign. The Salonta, Valea-lui-Mihai, and Sacueni state farms were leading in plowing and planting. These farms completed 80-95 percent of their plans. The farms also seeded more than 30 percent of their total hectareage. Sacueni State Farm planted 300 hectares of barley, 55 hectares of wheat in checkrows, 53 hectares of vetch, 150 hectares of colza, and 120 hectares of rye.(35)

Pitesti Regiune

Individual peasants of Pitesti Regiune, guided and aided by the people's councils, made good preparations for the fall campaign. Cultivation plans were distributed in the entire regiune. Peasants were told which areas they were to plant. This gave them time to prepare their machines, implements, and seeds. Peasants in the regiune completed 16,910 hectares of plowing by 31 August. At the same time, repairs were in progress at all the machine repair centers. The regiune organized 871 seed-cleaning and 874 seed-treating centers. Germination tests were made at various points. As a result of good organization, wheat planting was started at the beginning of September.(38)

Individual peasants of Costesti Raion worked hard to gather the corn harvest. In many communes, such as Ionesti, Costesti, Marghia, Brosteni, and Paduresti, the corn harvest was well advanced and the peasants began plowing by 4 September. The communes of Costesti Raion completed 7,000 hectares of deep plowing by 1 September. Collectives and individual peasants took advantage of good weather and started planting immediately after plowing.(33)

The Drumul Fericii TOZ, Geamana Village, Costesti Raion, followed agricultural principles carefully and harvested an average of 2,200 kilograms of wheat per hectare. Encouraged by these good results, the TOZ started active preparations for the 1953 fall campaign. It signed new contracts with the Costesti MTS, and plowed 40 hectares of land by the end of September.(22)

The Balteni Commune People's Council, Slatina Raion, organized the fall agricultural campaign well. A work plan was drawn up and distributed to the peasants of the commune. Agitators carried on intensive activity to urge peasants to harvest the corn on time so that fall wheat could be planted. Individual peasants of Balteni Commune completed the harvest of 367 hectares of corn and 110 hectares of sunflower by 26 September.(30) Individual peasants of this commune repaired their plows and implements at the five repair shops of the commune early in the fall, and were able to plow 794 hectares and plant 86 hectares by 26 September. At the same time, the peasants cleaned seeds in seven cleaning centers.(21)

Ploesti Regiune

Ploesti Regiune accepted with enthusiasm the instructions contained in the decision of the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers Party of 13 September 1953, concerning fall agricultural preparations. By 24 September the regiune had completed 29,000 hectares of deep fall plowing and 19,000 hectares of spring plowing. Pogoanele Raion, for example, completed 40 percent of its fall plowing, Mizil Raion 26 percent, and Urziceni Raion 25 percent.

Individual peasants planted 500 hectares of wheat, 200 hectares of colza, and 30 hectares of barley in 3 days. Collectivists were among the first to start planting. The collective of Bradeanu Commune planted 30 hectares of wheat, the collective of Salciile Commune planted 17 hectares of wheat, and the collective of Ciorani Commune planted 7 hectares of barley. The harvest of 40,000 hectares of corn proceeded with the same speed.(30)

- 15 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The Partizanul-Rosu TOZ, Mihailesti Commune, Mizil Raion, completed the harvest on time and started preparations for the fall campaign. The members of the TOZ established a daily working schedule, which was approved by the general meeting. They then prepared the implements and set up a seed-cleaning center with a daily capacity of 2,000 kilograms. Contracts were signed with the Mihailesti MTS, and a brigade of tractor operators was scheduled to start plowing very soon. (26)

The executive committee of the Darmanesti Commune People's Council, Ploesti Raion, devoted interest and attention to the progress of the fall campaign. The commune was divided into 14 sectors and individual planting plans were assigned. Measures were taken to repair all the machines and implements on time, and seeds were cleaned and treated. By 17 September the commune completed the cleaning of 7,000 kilograms of wheat seeds. (34)

Dridu Commune, Urziceni Raion, is one of the many communes working diligently to prepare for the fall campaign. The activity of the commune people's council should serve as an example for other people's councils. The executive committee realized that the success of the fall campaign depended on a number of preparatory steps immediately after completion of the harvest. With the advice of the primary party organization, the executive committee drew up plans for the various assignments. Ten machine repair centers and four seed-cleaning and seed-treating centers were organized. For better supervision and guidance, the commune was divided into 32 sectors, each sector comprising 30-40 peasant homes. Deputies of the people's council were assigned to each sector. The deputies went from house to house, telling peasants when to bring their tools and machines for repair, when to clean and condition the seeds, and how to prepare the fields for planting. The four cultural clubs of Dridu Commune held meetings every Sunday to explain agricultural methods. The executive committee also prepared daily norms for work with draft animals, which increased the speed of plowing and planting.

The repair centers completed the repair of all seeders, plows, and implements by 12 September. By the same date the seed-cleaning centers had completed 85 percent of the seed cleaning and had treated 3 tons of seeds. The people's council made more than 900 germination tests. Individual peasants who did not have the proper seeds were encouraged to make exchanges at reception centers.

The good harvests obtained by many individual peasants in 1953 convinced other peasants of the commune to apply agricultural principles. Following the good example of commune leaders, hundreds of individual peasants plowed their fields and spread manure. The commune completed 450 hectares of deep plowing and spread 40,000 tons of manure. As the corn and sunflower harvest progressed, the peasants continued to disk the fields. (4)

The Cornurile State Farm, Urziceni Raion, organized labor and assigned plowing and planting norms to the teams of the farm. Fuel and lubricants were provided on time. Machines and implements were repaired and the seeds were cleaned and treated. By 9 September, state farm workers had plowed 100 hectares and prepared 30 tons of seeds. (39)

Stalin Regiune

Fall planting in Stalin Regiune starts 10 days earlier than in the regiunes of southern and western Rumania. The area planted in the fall of 1953 will be 6 percent larger for the entire regiune. Areas growing fall barley will be increased, and 25 experimental lots will be planted in Odvos, Cenad, and Banku-T wheat, in addition to the regular areas devoted to special seeding. Experimental planting will also be done at various stages between 15 September and 15 October.

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50X1-HUM

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- 16 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

Fall preparations in Stalin Regiune will start earlier and will be better organized than in former years. The entire regiune will plant choice seeds produced at state farms and collectives. The regiune has organized 610 seed-cleaning centers. The plowing schedule was completed 57 percent by 13 September. At the same time, 386,000 tons of manure were spread in the fields. In addition, the regiune will use 480 tons of fertilizer. The 629 repair centers repaired 60 percent of the plows and 30 percent of the seeders. Stalin, Sighisoara, Medias, and Tarnaveni raions led in the fall sowing.(40)

Individual peasants of Bod Commune, Stalin Raion, completed implement repairs and seed cleaning by 20 September. They then proceeded to plow and plant according to agricultural methods. Many peasants completed the seeding of wheat and rye. The corn and potato harvests were almost completed by 27 September. Intensive agitation and instruction by the members of the executive committee of the Bod Commune People's Council contributed largely to these good results.(20)

Workers and technicians of the Dealul-Ocnei State Farm, Sibiu Raion, made preparations for the fall campaign as soon as the summer harvest was completed. The workers checked and repaired the machines and implements and cleaned and treated 27 tons of seeds.

By 14 September, the farm had planted 30 hectares of fodder rye, 15 hectares of autumn wheat, and 13 hectares of perennial grasses. Workers of the farm also deep-plowed 207 hectares, which will be seeded in wheat and other fall crops.(41)

Individual peasants of Porumbacu-de-Jos Commune, Sibiu Raion, have started fall preparation. They were told at meetings that plants grow better and give a richer yield if the soil is well prepared and the seeds planted on time. The peasants plowed about 215 hectares for fall seeding, and repaired 25 plows, 14 harrows, 8 seeders, and 2 sifters by mid-September.(36)

Members of the Zorile Collective, Turnisoru-Sibiu Commune, Sibiu Raion, took advantage of every favorable day to harvest and thresh the crops. The harvest was much richer in 1953 than in previous years. Average yields were 1,809 kilograms of wheat and 1,300 kilograms of oats and other grain per hectare. The collectivists then prepared the soil for fall seeding. They repaired 14 plows, 5 seeders, one sifter, and 14 carts and cleaned the necessary seeds.(36)

Suceava Regiune

State farms in Suceava Regiune worked hard to complete fall plowing and seeding ahead of schedule. Workers and technicians made every effort to use the full capacity of tractors and other machines. By the end of September, state farms in the regiune had completed 80 percent of plowing and 40 percent of fall planting. The Soldanesti, Dangenii, and Albesti state farms completed plowing ahead of schedule, and the Trusesti State Farm had nearly completed its planting schedule by 29 September.(42)

Botosani, Darabani, and Trusesti raions completed 10,000 hectares of deep plowing by 10 September. In Botosani Raion alone, 4,100 hectares were plowed, in addition to large areas at state farms. Individual peasants in these raions worked hard for a successful fall campaign. Individual peasants cleaned 530 tons of seeds in Botosani Raion, and 400 tons of seeds in Darabani Raion. Individual peasants of Fantanele Commune, Suceava Raion, were the first to start seeding. Simultaneously with plowing and planting, individual peasants harvested corn, sunflower, and potatoes. Darabani Raion harvested more than 1,100 hectares of corn and 1,100 hectares of sunflower and Dorohoi Raion harvested more than 1,200 hectares of corn and 800 hectares of sunflower by 10 September. The potato harvest in Botosani and Darabani raions was also well advanced.(43)

- 17 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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Individual peasants of Timisoara Regiune devoted special care to fall plowing. Political agitation by the executive committees of people's councils, and the aid given by agricultural technicians, helped to speed up the plowing. In Timisoara Raion alone, 1,300 hectares were deep-plowed by 5 September. Ortisoara, Fischia, and Berecsau-Mare communes led the raion. (5)

The fall campaign was in full swing in Caransebes Raion by the end of September. As a result of guidance and instruction from agricultural technicians of commune people's councils, individual peasants of Cavarau Commune, Maciova and Pesterea villages completed plowing of 195 of the 400 hectares planned by 24 September. At the same time, they repaired 130 plows, harrows, and other agricultural implements, and the three seed-cleaning centers prepared the necessary seeds. Buchim Commune completed 70 hectares of plowing by the same date. (42)

The Nicolae Ostrovschi Collective, Brestea Village, Deta Raion, started preparations for fall planting. The collectivists repaired their tools and implements and completed 30 hectares of plowing and colza planting. The Deta MTS worked in the fields of the collective. (41)

Members of the Liebling Commune collective, Deta Raion, started the fall harvest early in September and at the same time prepared efficiently for the fall campaign. As soon as their agricultural implements were repaired, they started plowing and completed the major portion of the planned area by 20 September. They also planted 20 hectares of colza. (44)

Members of the 23 August TOZ, Carani Commune, Timisoara Raion, completed the corn and sunflower harvest by 20 September. Assisted by the Ortisoara MTS, the members of the TOZ completed deep plowing and seeding of 22 hectares of wheat and started seeding of fall barley. (22)

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- 18 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

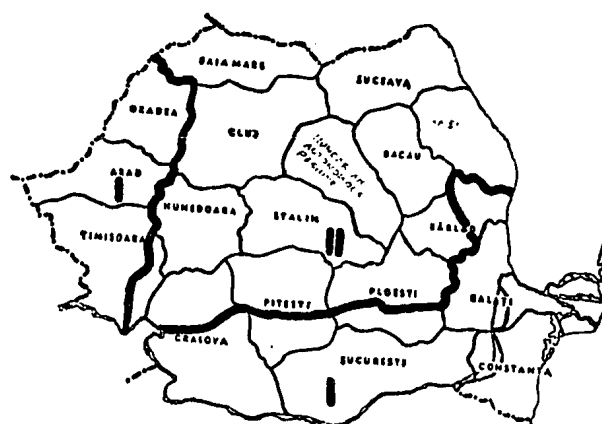
50X1-HUM

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- 19 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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Rumanian Planting Zones (2)

- E N D -

50X1-HUM

- 20 -

CONFIDENTIAL